THE VOLGA, Nov. 22 .- I am writ

opes of many millions of people. I railroad tracks at many wayside stations in this great flat, limitless Russia I have seen these refugee trains and camps.

Those I have seen starving to death those I have seen these refugee trains and camps.

Out of the 25,000,000 people in the famine area the Soviet Government has evacuated 50,000 workers and 27,000 women and children to Petrograd, Turkestan and Siberia. But in Petrograd, and the seen these refugee trains and camps.

Turkestan and Siberia. But in Petrograd, Turkestan and Siberia. But in Petrograd, and the seen these refugee trains and camps.

ot likely to happen.

mostly, because of her big and British in a small way, the outer edge of this vast ats stop at the landing stages ne Russian villages on the high

Delow the Russian villages on the high plateau. Always it is the same scene. Outlined against the gray sky one sees a line of low wheeled carts drawn by lean horses galloping hard to the landing stage, where a small group of men and women are gathered to await the boat. The men in sheepskins and fur caps look sturdy enough, the women in bundles of rags, squarely built, do not look hungry. Some of them come aboard with bits of meat to sell or with eggs and milk. They are patient in bartering and do not raise the stage of the same scene. On the whole look well fed—though, as I know, there are many hungry even in know well fed—though, as I know, there are many hungry even in the markets are stocked with every kind of food.

Careless observers begin to doubt the famine if Moscow is all they see, and for some time I had my own doubts. But there is one evidence of enormous tragedy even in Moscow. The men in the last chapter, there—and the markets are stocked with every kind of food.

Careless observers begin to doubt the famine if Moscow is all they see, and for some time I had my own doubts. But there is one evidence of enormous tragedy even in Moscow is all they see, and for some time I had my own doubts. But there is one evidence of enormous tragedy even in Moscow the people defaitist" mode of thought of the efaitist. The defaitist mode of thought of the efaitist mode of thought of the efaitist mode of thought of the efaitist. The gather of the word and paper in the last chapter, follows upon France in the last chapter, there—and the markets are stocked with every kind of food.

Careless observers begin to doubt the famine if Moscow is all they see, in the defaitist mode of thought of the efaitist. The defaitist mode of thought of the efaitist mode of thought of the efait the ef

or method of ment to sell or with eggs and milk. They are patient in bartering and do not raise lamentations but smile out of frank peasant eyes.

Without more knowledge of what lies beyond the river's banks one would not guess that they are selling the meat of the last cows that belong to the village folk who, now they are killed (because there is no more fodder for them) have no more milk for the children, nothing else to sell, nothing more between them and death but chopped leaves and weeds with which they swallow to fill their stomachs, though it hurts them horribly.

I should not know these things

banks—getting flatter as we near Kazan—I think of the wooden villages away out there, thickly scattered over hundreds of miles, lost in this white loneliness, divided from each other by a few versts, where, within long houses still neat and clean, many peasant fathers and mothers watch their children weaken or lie groaning in their own agony or sit very quietly waiting for almost

by sleigh and the American relief ad-ministration, which is providing 150,-000 daily meals to the children of the population of nearly one and a half Kazan province, which has a child million, will have to obtain 3,700 horses

for the sleighs they will use.
As the peasants are out of oats and the horses are dropping dead that will not be easy. It will be a wild adven-ture anyhow, for there are no roads and some journeys will be as long as 300 versts, or 200 miles, over snowfalls with a chance of wolves on the way. Imagine the desolation fast closing now round the hunger hunted, typhus

Already the snow and the stopping of the river traffic have cut off the way of escape. Abruptly the slow creeping tide of folk fleeing from the famine has been dammed.

Some weeks ago the Volga towns, ke Kazan, Tetiushi, Simbirsk, Saratoff and Samara, were congested with these refugees evacuated under government control or moving in nomadic groups without authority. It was the first thing I saw on entering Russia across the frontier at Sebesh, where a few Red soldiers guarded a trainload of refusees. They were packed into closed trucks where they had been liv-ing for weeks in the journey across

Marriages and Births Decreasing in Britain

dren in his arms on the road from Kazat to the river.

Refugee Crowds in Moscow.

sleep there at night, and it was at changed Ludendorff who writes: "The word annihilation must not be

out of the 25,000,000 people in the famine area the Soviet Government has evacuated 50,000 workers and 27,000 women and children to Petrograd. Turkestan and Siberia. But in Petrograd there is not much food now, and in Siberia I am told it is no paradise for refugees. But people move away from their own district to any other in the hope of better things, and some of these nomads—it is an old racial habit seen only in famine times—pass ach other, some going one way, some the sound of the late Von Bethmann Hollweg) in falling to counteract it and to give the necessary support to the army leaders. The concluding chapters of the book. of these nomads—it is an old racial habit seen only in famine times—pass each other, some going one way, some the other, though there is the same hunger at each journey's end. Now their movements are stopped by snow.

Famine does not stare one in the face until one gets to the villages before a control of the soldier's point of view, that of military efficiency and preparedness, the cultivation of racial and national pride, the need of national unity and the abolition of the "international, pacifistic, defaitist" mode of thought of the Germannian of the default. Russian villages on the high Always it is the same scene. yound the Volga. In Moscow the people

I should not know these things much of either. In one home I entered unless I had seen them. Now, coming each of these deserted children were back, as I look out the ship's windows nothing but a ragged shirt or slip and at the white landscape beyond the all were huddled close for warmth ex-

NO END-FOR WAR SAYS LUDENDORFF

Gen. Eric Ludendorff, in his latest book, "War and Politics," utters his In the Moscow rallway station I saw contempt for pacifism and looks fornse crowd of these nomads. They ward to a life of wars. It is the un-

The first snows have fallen on the sike of the Volga, which rise steeply long this stretch of river, white because of the stench from these mud-colored, the pre-war era could the entire forces of a great military State be destroyed by one blow. The sum of defeats under the stench from these mud-colored, the pre-war era could the entire forces of a great military State be destroyed by one blow. The sum of defeats under the standard mass.

Outside whole families camped like tangled mass.

Outside whole families camped like gypsy tribes, huddling close to the station walls for shelter. All along the railroad tracks at many wayside stanation in this great flat, limitless Russia the many of them, though I think some the seem these refugee trains and camps.

Outside whole families camped like gypsy tribes, huddling close to the station walls for shelter. All along the railroad tracks at many wayside stanation in this great flat, limitless Russia there was the seem these refugee trains and camps. torious on July 15, 1918, the Out of the 25,000,000 people in the our enemies might have been broken.

The General declares that the military uthorities knew nothing of Germany's

mothers watch their children weaken or ile groaning in their own agony or sit very quietly waiting for almost inevitable death.

Scenes Worse Than War.

I have only been into a few of these willages, and it was hard going over the snow for a pair of horses, but the things I saw there are far worse than anything I have seen in war, more horrible, more heartrending.

Villages further from the river are in a worse state, I am told by every one, than those I reached. If they are worse they will soon be cemeteries, for every one was hungry in those I saw, some at the last gasp.

The boat on which I am making for Kazan is one of the last up the Volga. In a week or two at most all traffic will be tied up by the snow. Already many landing stages have hand the great highways of rescue for them. It is not peen a worse the provent them from being broken up. That means closing of them.—Is inevitable.

Stockholm in the spring of 1916. Hugo Stinnes had previously applied to the then commander in chief of the army in the great highways of reach the finagination of overfed folk a long way from Russia who have not seen with me these peasants—these brave, fine, simple, frank-eyed folk—weeping as they show their empty pots, or the filth they eat, or their dying children.

I have only been into a few of these with me these peasants—these brave, fine, simple, frank-eyed folk—weeping as they show their empty pots, or the filth they eat, or their dying children.

Will write other things, but it is only some power of words beyond my filth they eat, or their dying children.

Will write other things, but it is only some power of words beyond my filth they eat, or their dying children.

Will write other things, but it is only some power of words beyond my filth they eat, or their dying children.

The step taken by the Czar about the end of February, 1917, to come to the world and rouse it from deadly.

Ammable indifference to the fate of march in a worse state, I am told by every mine, then the filth they eat, or their dying children.

T Volga. In a week or two at most all traffic will be tied up by the snow. Already many landing stages have been drawn in to prevent them from being broken up. That means closing the great highways of rescue for these Russian people in the famine area.

All transport will now have to be by sleigh and the American relief advisority and the welfare of the German people. "It was obvious that these war obvio

Snow Covered Land Will Be
Big Cemetery Unless
Powers Give Help.

ESCAPE IS CUT OFF

ESCAPE IS CUT OFF

Largest' Possible Attempt at Rescue Can Touch Guly
Fringe of Distress,

Typhus Adds Touch Guly
Fringe of Distress,

Typhus Add Touch Guly
Fringe o pecial Correspondence to The New York it necessary, in view of the attitude of this people, to exceed the original

Wilson's Offer Brought Up.

It mentions Wilson's offer to, "dated Jan. 27, that is fly on Bernstorff a new proposal

President. Count von Bernstorff cabled Wilson offers first of all confiden-Wilson offers first of all confiden-tial mediation of peace on basis of his message to Senate, that is, with-out interference in territorial con-ditions of peace. Wilson regards the request which he is making at the same time for the communication of our conditions of peace as not con-fidential.

There can be no doubt that the fact that the unrestricted U-boat war was to begin on the first of February was known in Washington at that time. England and America were able to decipher every secret despatch. Our methods in this respect were most imperfect. It was in vain that we pointed this out to the Ger-

An important dorff also deals with the U-boat war, and is corroborated by Bethmann-Holl-weg in the still unpublished second volume of his memoirs. Ludendorff

"When the new Supreme Army Command assumed office during the end of August, 1916, a conference was immediately called at Pless by the Imperial Chancellor to discuss the question was to be carried on as the Admiralty wished it, or not. The new Supreme Army Command was obliged to support

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this point of view as in accordance with its own conceptions.

These aims nor prolong the war on open account. As often as negotiations preared possible a basis for these was stablished between the political and the silitary authorities. This was the case a December, 1916, in the event that the eace offer of the Central Powers led to exceptions.

The point of view as in accordance with its own conceptions.

"But, at the same time, it voted against this submarine war, because the limit the history of the nations might means right and that one's own nation means eight means right and that one's own nation means eight means right and that one's own nation means eight and t these weak States might bring about a military decision."

The United States did not enter the war immediately after the beginning of the unrestricted U-boat war, nor immediately after the first American ships had been sunk in February, 1917, but only at the beginning of April. Had the U-boat war really been the cause of America's declaration of war, this should have followed immediately.

The United States entered the war after the situation of the Entente had changed for the worse owing to the outbreak of the revolution in Russia and the effects of the U-boat war.

During the end of March Admiral Sims of the American Navy was told

Sims of the American Navy was told by Admiral Jellicoe that England would not be able to stand the loss of tonnage beyond November. On April 2 Wilson declared war against

The book is history translated into terms of might, and the present disposi-tion of power throughout the world rein-forces its iron arguments. The present situation of Germany also gives color to Ludendorff's reasoning that the sword is alone the preservative of peace and is alone the preservative of peace and liberty. A constant refrain runs through the book—harping upon what the great General considers the disease gnawing at the hearts and souls of the German people—the "international, pacifistic, defeatist idea." This crops up again again. He even attempts to Germanize these "gilen" words by translating them. these "alien" words by translating then into such terms as "nationally disintegrating" and "nationally emasculating."
He strikes this note at the very beginning of his foreword:
"Before the war we Germans flattered

realities."

Ludendorff's book, like most of the post-bellum books of the German political and military leaders, is in part a justification of his own theories, acts ing, doubting, pacifistic philosopherstatesman, a type no other nation bent
upon preserving its rights and its liberties could afford to breed. Here we
have the great antithesis between two
of the dominant currents of the German
spirit, a clear expression of the duality
of the German soul—the clash between
the thinker and the soldier, the man of
thought and the man of action, the inslusive citizen of the world and the exclusive nationalist. When yon Bethmann-Hollweg's second volume of
"Memoirs" appears we shall have the
other side of the story.

Ludendorff's pays a great deal of
attention to the principles of Clausewitz,
and even restates these in a new form
in the light of the experiences of the
world war, as, for example:

"The dictum, war is the continuation
of a policy by other means," should

world war, as, for example:

"The dictum, 'war is the continuation of a policy by other means,' should read:

"War is foreign policy by other means," and it must be complemented by this clause, the truth of which shall yet be proved: "National policy as a whole must be made to serve war."

Ludendorff again and again points out that the Allies acted upon these purely military principles, while Germany permitted herself to be weakened without and within by the vain hope of internationalism, as formulated by her Socialists—and never recognized by the Socialists—of other lands.

The first chapters are devoted to a historical resume of the period of Emperor William I, and Bismarck and the First Supreme Army Command under Gen. von Moltke, which was in power when the war began. Ludendorff's analysis and summary of what von Moltke's leadership brought about, as well as his criticism of the Second Supreme Army Command under von Falkenhayn, are of intense interest. As an example of the weakening influence of Bethmann-Hollweg's policies, Ludendorff writes:

"Soon voices became loud in the navy

an example of the weakening influence of Bethmann-Hollweg's policies, Ludendorff writes:

"Soon voices became loud in the navy and these energetically demanded that the fleet be utilized in battle. Once more governmental policy interfered in a fatal and decisive manner. The Imperial Chancellor did not wish to irritate England by dragging in the navy. He still believed that England was ready to withdraw as soon as possible from the war with Germany and that she was keeping back her fleet so as 'not to bring about any decision which would make for the prolongation of the war."

"He was, therefore, of the opinion that we must conduct ourselves in the same way so as to give England an opportunity of bringing about peace, and it was in this direction that he worked. It is difficult to conceive of a worse misinterpretation of the political alms of England and of the nature and form of the war, which had just begun, nor of a more unfortunate interference of politics in the conduct of war."

politics in the conduct of war."

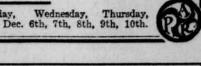
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